VFR FLYWAY

VFR TERMINAL AREA CHART
ST. LOUIS

ST LOUIS

Airports having Control Towers are shown in Blue, all others in Magenta. Consult Chart Supplement for details involving airport lighting, navigation aids, and services. All times are local. For additional symbol information refer to the Chart User's Guide.

AIRPORTS

Other than hard-surfaced runways

Seaplane Base

Hard-surfaced runways 1500 ft. or greater

Open dot within hard-surfaced runway configuration indicates approximate VOR, VOR-DME, DME or VORTAC location.

All recognizable hard-surfaced runways, including those closed, are shown for visual identification. Airports may be public or private.

ADDITIONAL AIRPORT INFORMATION

Private "(Pvt)" - Non-public use having landmark value

Military - Other than hard-surfaced: all military airports are identified by abbreviations AFB, NAS, AAF, etc.

Heliport Selected (H) · Unverified (U) · Abandoned - paved having landmark value, 3000 ft. or greater (⊗) · Ultralight Flight Park Selected (F)

Fuel availability indicated by use of tick marks around basic airport symbol. Consult Supplement for details and availability at airports with hard-surfaced runways 1500 ft. or greater.

☆ Rotating airport beacon in operation Sunset to Sunrise

OBJECTIONABLE - Airport may adversely affect airspace use.

AIRPORT DATA

Box indicates FAR 93 Special Air Traffic Rules & Airport Traffic Patterns. Runways with Right Traffic Patterns (public use) • RP Special conditions exist - see Supplement.

FSS — Flight Service Station

FSS — FAR 91 — NO SVFR — Location Identifier — NAME (NAM) (PNAM) — (ICAO Location Indicator shown outside contiguous U.S.)

CT - 118.3 • ATIS 123.8 — 265° L 72 · 122.95 — RP 23, 34 — VFR Advsy 125.0 — UNICOM — AOE — Airport of Entry

NO SVFR - Fixed-wing special VFR flight is prohibited.

CT - 118.3 - Control Tower (CT) - primary frequency

★ - Star indicates operation part-time. See tower frequencies tabulation for hours of operation.

(C) - Follows the Common Traffic Advisory Frequency (CTAF)

(W) - Weather Camera

ATIS 123.8 - Automatic Terminal Information Service

AFIS 135.2 - Automatic Flight Information Service (AK)

ASOS/AWOS 135.42 - Automated Surface Weather Observing Systems (shown where full-time ATIS not available). Some ASOS/AWOS facilities may not be located at airports.

UNICOM - Aeronautical advisory station

VFR Advsy - VFR Advisory Service shown where full-time ATIS not available and frequency is other than primary CT frequency.

265 - Elevation in feet

L - Lighting in operation Sunset to Sunrise

*L - Lighting limitations exist; refer to Supplement.

72 - Length of longest runway in hundreds of feet; usable length may be less.

When information is lacking, the respective character is replaced by a dash. Lighting codes refer to runway edge lights and may not represent the longest runway or full length lighting.

AIRPORT TRAFFIC SERVICE AND AIRSPACE INFORMATION

Only the controlled and reserved airspace effective below 18,000 ft. MSL are shown.

Class B Airspace

Class C Airspace (Mode C - see FAR 91.215(AIM.))

Class D Airspace

40 — Ceiling of Class D Airspace in hundreds of feet (A minus ceiling value indicates surface up to but not including that value.)

Class E (sfc) Airspace

CLASS G — Class E Airspace with floor 700 ft. above surface that laterally abuts Class G Airspace.

Class E Airspace with floor 700 ft. above surface that laterally abuts 1200 ft. or higher Class E Airspace

Class E Airspace with floor 1200 ft. or greater above surface that laterally abuts Class G Airspace

2400 MSL / 4500 MSL — Differentiates floors of Class E Airspace greater than 700 ft. above surface.

Class E Airspace exists at 1200' AGL unless otherwise designated as shown above.

Class E Airspace low altitude Federal Airways and RNAV 2 Routes are indicated by center line. Intersection - Arrows are directed towards facilities which establish intersection.

J920 — Total mileage between NAVAIDs on direct Airways — J69

T319 — TK313 — (Helicopter Only) — RNAV Waypoint

Prohibited, Restricted, and Warning Areas

"Alert Area and Military Operations Area (MOA)

*Alert Areas do not extend into Class A, B, C and D airspace, or Class E airport surface areas.

Special Airport Traffic Area (See FAR 93 for details.)

National Defense Airspace - Temporary Flight Restriction Area

ADIZ - Air Defense Identification Zone

MODE C (See FAR 91.215(AIM.))

National Security Area

Terminal Radar Service Area (TRSA)

IR21+ — MTR - Military Training Route

IFR Departure Route

IFR Arrival Route

IFR Arrival/Departure Route

COMMUNICATION BOXES

122.6 — OAKDALE — 123.6 — 362* 379.6 OAK

Underline indicates no voice on frequency.

/ - Crosshatch indicates Shutdown status.

★ - Operates less than continuous or On-Request.

A - ASOS/AWOS

W - Weather Camera

122.1R — FSS radio providing voice communication — MIAMI

R - Receive only

123.6 — HOMER HOM

Heavy line box indicates Flight Service Station (FSS). Frequencies 121.5, 122.2 and 243.0 are available at many Alaskan FSSs and are not shown above boxes. All other frequencies are shown.

Frequencies above thin line box are remoted to NAVAID site. Other FSS frequencies providing voice communication may be available as determined by altitude and terrain. Consult Supplement for complete information.

RADIO AIDS TO NAVIGATION

VHF OMNI RANGE (VOR) · VOR-DME · DME · VORTAC · Other facilities, i.e., FSS Outlet, RCO, etc.

Non-Directional Radio Beacon (NDB) · NDB - DME

OBSTRUCTIONS

(may be lit or unlit)

1000 ft and higher AGL

Above 200 ft & below 1000 ft AGL (above 299 ft AGL in urban area)

Group Obstruction

Wind Turbine · Wind Turbine Farm

2894 UC — Elevation of the top above mean sea level. Height above ground. Under construction or reported position and elevation unverified

2049 (1149) UC — NOTICE: Guy wires may extend outward from structures.

Obstruction with high-intensity lights; may operate part-time

MISCELLANEOUS

A - Aerobatic Practice Area (See Supplement.)

G - Glider Operations

H - Hang Glider Activity

U - Ultralight Activity

UA - Unmanned Aircraft Activity

P - Parachute Jumping Area (See Supplement.)

STADIUM

Intermittent TFR site (within 3 NM, up to & incl 3000' AGL)

Marine Light

Space Launch Activity Area

-7°E — Isogonic Line (2025 VALUE)

VPXYZ — VFR Waypoints

NAME (VPXYZ)

TOPOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Power Transmission Line · Aerial Cable · Lookout Tower · 618 (Elevation Base of Tower)

Mountain Pass · 11823 (Elevation of Pass)

Pass symbol does not indicate a recommended route or direction of flight and pass elevation does not indicate a recommended clearance altitude. Hazardous flight conditions may exist within and near mountain passes.

Features normally used as checkpoints for controlling VFR traffic are emphasized on this series of charts so they may be readily identified.

Example: POWER PLANT

The name shown is that used by the controlling personnel and is not necessarily the official name of the feature.

CAUTION: This chart is primarily designed for VFR navigational purposes and does not purport to indicate the presence of all power transmission and telecommunication lines, terrain or obstacles which may be encountered below reasonable and safe altitudes.

ATTENTION

THIS CHART CONTAINS MAXIMUM ELEVATION FIGURES (MEF). The Maximum Elevation Figures shown in quadrangles bounded by ticked lines of latitude and longitude are represented in THOUSANDS and HUNDREDS of feet above mean sea level. The MEF is based on information available concerning the highest known feature in each quadrangle, including terrain and obstructions (trees, towers, antennas, etc.).

Example: 12,500 feet 125

Entire area of this chart is within the Central Standard Time Zone +6 (+5 DST)=UTC

NORTH AMERICAN AEROSPACE DEFENSE COMMAND (NORAD) PROCEDURES

All aircraft operating in the U.S. national airspace, if capable, will maintain a listening watch on guard frequencies VHF 121.5 or UHF 243.0. It is incumbent upon all aviators to know and understand their responsibilities if intercepted. Review "AIM" section 5-6-13 for intercept procedures. Additionally, if U.S. military fighter jets intercept an aircraft and flares are dispensed in the area of that aircraft, aviators will pay strict attention, contact air traffic control immediately on the local frequency or on VHF guard 121.5 or UHF 243.0 and follow the interceptor visual ICAO signals. Be advised that non-compliance may result in the use of force.

Class G Airspace within the United States extends up to 14,500 feet MSL. At and above this altitude all airspace is within Class E Airspace, excluding the airspace less than 1500 feet above the terrain and certain special use airspace areas.

CONTROL TOWER FREQUENCIES ON ST LOUIS TERMINAL AREA CHART

Airports with control towers are indicated on the face of the chart by the letters CT followed by the primary VHF tower frequency(ies). Information for each tower is listed in the table below. Operational hours are local time. The primary VHF and UHF tower and ground control frequencies are listed.

Automatic Terminal Information Service (ATIS) frequencies shown on the face of the chart are arrival VHF/UHF frequencies. All ATIS frequencies are listed in the table below. ATIS operational hours may differ from tower operational hours.

ASR and/or PAR indicate Radar Instrument Approach available.

"MON-FRI" indicates Monday through Friday.

O/T indicates other times.

CONTROL TOWER	OPERATES	TOWER	GND CON	ATIS	ASR/PAR
ST LOUIS DOWNTOWN	0630-2200	119.9*20.3*79.3	121.8	127.45	
ST LOUIS LAMBERT INTL	CONTINUOUS	118.5 257.7 (RWY 29/JOL) 257.05 284.6 (RWYS 12L/30R 12R 24) 132.475 239.275 (RWYS 06 & 11/29)	121.9 348.6 (NB/OUND) 121.65 377.175 (OUTBOUND) 118.925 227.125 (RWY 11/29)	125.025 379.925	
ST LOUIS RGNL	0700-2200	126.0 239.0	120.2	128.0	
SCOTT AFB/MIDAMERICA ST LOUIS	CONTINUOUS	128.25 253.5	119.2 275.8	128.7 256.7	ASR
SPIRIT OF ST LOUIS	0600-2300	124.75 257.2	121.7	134.8	

CLASS B, CLASS C, TRSA, AND SELECTED APPROACH CONTROL FREQUENCIES

FACILITY	FREQUENCIES	SERVICE AVAILABILITY
ST LOUIS CLASS B	124.2 353.9 (N/E) 126.5 254.3 (S/W)	CONTINUOUS

ST LOUIS CLASS B AIRSPACE

See back of this chart for procedural information within the St Louis Class B Airspace

EXAMPLES OF CLASS B ALTITUDES

70 - - - Ceiling in hundreds of feet MSL

30 - - - Floor in hundreds of feet MSL

REPORTING CHART ERRORS

You are requested to inform us of chart errors and/or additions that come to your attention while using this chart. See frequently asked questions (FAQs) on our website at http://faa.gov/go/ajs/ prior to contacting us via toll free number at 1-800-638-8972 or visit https://www.faa.gov/air_traffic/flight_info/aeronav/aero_data/ or mail to: FAA, Aeronautical Information Services,1305 East-West Highway, SSMC 4, Suite 4400, Silver Spring, MD 20910-3281.

FOR PROCUREMENT: For digital products, visit http://www.faa.gov/air_traffic/flight_info/aeronav/digital_products/ For a list of approved FAA Print Providers, visit our website at: http://www.faa.gov/air_traffic/flight_info/aeronav/print_providers/

For weather camera information visit https://weathercams.faa.gov

Flight Following Services are available on request and highly recommended in and around Class B, C, and TRSA areas.

CAUTION: Severe turbulence may occur over rugged terrain. See AIM.

Lambert Conformal Conic Projection Standard Parallels 33° and 45°
Horizontal Datum: North American Datum of 1983 (World Geodetic System 1984)

CONVERSION OF ELEVATIONS

FEET (Thousands) 0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26 28 30

METERS (Thousands) 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

MILITARY TRAINING ROUTES (MTRs)

All IR and VR MTRs are shown, and may extend from the surface upwards. Only the route centerline, direction of flight along the route, and the route designator are depicted - route widths and altitudes are not shown.

DoD users refer to Area Planning AP/1B Military Training Routes North and South America for current routes.

CAUTION: Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS) may be approved to operate above critical infrastructure including obstacles and linear features such as high-voltage powerlines — T — T — T — and towers, pipelines — — — — and railroads. Check NOTAMs and see AIM for details.

GROUND ELEVATIONS IN FEET: 1027 — 1000 — Sea Level — CONTOUR INTERVAL 200'

CTC ST LOUIS APP ON 126.5 254.3

CTC ST LOUIS APP ON 124.2 353.9

ST LOUIS CLASS B

ST LOUIS TAC

VFR TERMINAL AREA CHART SCALE 1:250,000

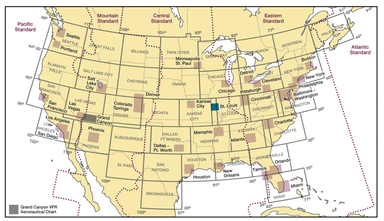
Federal Aviation Administration

EFFECTIVE 0901Z 19 MAR 2026

TO 0901Z 14 MAY 2026

Consult NOTAMs for latest information

Consult/Subscribe to FAA Safety Alerts and Charting Notices at: http://www.faa.gov/air_traffic/flight_info/aeronav/safety_alerts/



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Warning: Refer to current foreign charts and flight information publications for information within foreign airspace.

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NGA REF. NO. VFRTASTLOUIS

EFF. DATE 26078

O NAUTICAL MILES · O STATUTE MILES · O KILOMETERS

ST LOUIS

VFR FLYWAY PLANNING CHART

ST. LOUIS

Scale 1:250,000

NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION

THIS CHART IDENTIFIES VFR FLYWAYS DESIGNED TO HELP VFR PILOTS AVOID MAJOR CONTROLLED TRAFFIC FLOWS. IT DEPICTS MULTIPLE VFR ROUTINGS THROUGHOUT THE ST LOUIS AREA WHICH MAY BE USED AS ALTERNATES TO FLIGHT WITHIN THE ESTABLISHED CLASS B AIRSPACE. ITS GROUND REFERENCES PROVIDE A GUIDE FOR IMPROVED VISUAL NAVIGATION. THIS IS NOT INTENDED TO DISCOURAGE REQUESTS FOR VFR OPERATIONS WITHIN THE CLASS B AIRSPACE BUT IS DESIGNED SOLELY FOR INFORMATION AND PLANNING PURPOSES.

CAUTION

THE ENTIRE ST LOUIS AREA IS HEAVILY CONGESTED WITH MANY DIFFERENT AIRCRAFT TYPES. THESE ROUTE SUGGESTIONS ARE NOT STERILE OF OTHER TRAFFIC; THEY ARE AREAS WE BELIEVE LEAST CONGESTED IN AN AREA OF HEAVY CONGESTION. PILOT ADHERENCE TO VFR RULES MUST BE EXERCISED AT ALL TIMES. COMMUNICATIONS MUST BE MAINTAINED BETWEEN AIRCRAFT AND CONTROL TOWERS WHILE IN CLASS D AIRSPACE.

AIRPORTS

Paved Runways
- NAME (NAM)
- NAME (NAM)

Unpaved Runways
- NAME (NAM)

RADIO AIDS TO NAVIGATION

VOR: DLG 138.8
NDB: DCW 262
VORTAC: PPS 121.8
NDB-DME: RMW 320
VOR-DME: KIP 110.7
DME: PVU CH 21 (108.4)

AIRPORT TRAFFIC SERVICE AND AIRSPACE INFORMATION

- Class B Airspace
- Class C Airspace (Mode C - see FAR 91.215/AIM.)
- Class B/C Surface Area
- Prohibited, Restricted, and Warning Areas
- *Alert Area and Military Operations Area (MOA)

*Alert Areas do not extend into Class A, B, C and D airspace, or Class E airport surface areas.

- IFR Departure Routes
- IFR Arrival Routes
- IFR Arrival/Departure Routes

Examples of Class B Airspace Altitudes
- 70 / 30 — Ceiling in hundreds of feet MSL / Floor in hundreds of feet MSL
- Mode C (See FAR 91.215/AIM.)
- Class D Airspace
- 40 — Ceiling of Class D Airspace in hundreds of feet (A minus ceiling value indicates surface up to but not including that value.)
- Class E (sfc) Airspace

Suggested VFR Flyway and Altitude: 2600 / 6700

OBSTRUCTIONS

(Selected) (may be lit or unlit) 2049

MISCELLANEOUS

Navigation Reference Point N39° 56.32' W120° 36.91'

TOPOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

12256 Mountain Top or Peak and Spot Elevation

ST LOUIS CLASS B AIRSPACE

OPERATING RULES AND PILOT/EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS. Regardless of weather conditions, an ATC authorization is required prior to operating within the Class B Airspace. Pilots should not request an authorization to operate within the Class B Airspace unless the requirements of FAR 91.215 and FAR 91.131 are met. Included among those requirements are:

1. Unless otherwise authorized by ATC, an operable two-way radio capable of communicating with ATC on appropriate frequencies for that Class B Airspace.
2. No person may take off or land a civil aircraft at an airport within the Class B Airspace or operate a civil aircraft within the Class B Airspace unless:
   (a) The pilot in command holds at least a Private Pilot certificate, or holds a Recreational Pilot certificate and has met the requirements of FAR 61.101(d); or holds a Sport Pilot certificate and has met the requirements of FAR 61.325, or:
   (b) The aircraft is operated by a student pilot who has met the requirements of FAR 61.94 or FAR 61.95 as applicable.
3. Unless otherwise authorized by ATC, each person operating a large turbine engine-powered aircraft to or from a primary airport shall operate at or above the designated floors while within the lateral limits of the Class B Airspace.
4. An operable VOR or TACAN receiver for IFR operations.
5. A transponder with automatic altitude reporting equipment.

NOTE: ATC may, upon notification, immediately authorize a deviation from the altitude reporting equipment requirement or for a transponder failure; however, other requests for deviations from the transponder equipment requirement must be submitted to the controlling ATC facility at least one hour before the proposed operation.

FLIGHT PROCEDURES

IFR FLIGHTS—Aircraft operating within the St Louis Class B Airspace must be operated in accordance with ATC clearances and instructions.

VFR FLIGHTS—

1. Arriving aircraft should contact the appropriate approach control on specified frequencies and in relation to geographic fixes shown on the accompanying chart. Although arriving aircraft may be operating beneath the floor of the Class B Airspace on initial contact, communications should be established with approach control in relation to the points indicated for sequencing and spacing purposes.
2. Aircraft departing the primary airports are requested to advise clearance delivery prior to taxiing of their intended altitude and direction of flight to depart the Class B Airspace. Aircraft departing from other than the primary airports whose route of flight would penetrate the Class B Airspace should give this information to ATC on the appropriate frequencies.
3. Aircraft desiring to transit the Class B Airspace must obtain an ATC clearance to enter the Class B Airspace and will be handled on an ATC workload permitting basis.

ATC PROCEDURES

All aircraft will be controlled and separated while operating within the Class B Airspace, except helicopters need not be separated from other helicopters. Although radar separation will be the primary standard used, approved visual and other nonradar procedures will be applied as required or deemed appropriate. Traffic information on observed but unidentified radar targets will be provided on a workload permitting basis to aircraft operating outside the Class B Airspace.

NOTE: Assignment of radar headings and/or altitudes is based on the provision that a pilot operating in accordance with visual flight rules is expected to advise ATC if compliance with an assigned route, radar heading, or altitude will cause the pilot to violate such rules.